UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/687,991	10/13/2000	Jai Rawat	OBON0003	1050

22862	7590	10/19/2004

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EXAMINER
SALAD, ABDULLAHI ELMI

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2157	

DATE MAILED: 10/19/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _07 July 2004_.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-3, 5, 8-10, 13-16, 19-22, 24-26 and 28-30_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-3,5,8-10,13-16,19-22,24-26 and 28-30_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)	5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ .	6) ☐ Other: _____ .

Response

1.   the response filed on 7/7/2004 has been received and made of record.

2.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-3, 5, 8-10, 13-16, 19-22, 24-26

and 28-30 have been considered but are not persuasive for the following reasons.

First, applicant without specific details of why the two reference fail to discloses

the claimed invention alleges "nothing in either Markus or Borrey discloses the current

invention" (see page 4, line 6). Examiner respectfully disagrees because Markus

discloses an automated data transactions between computers servers a first

computer server (see fig. 2, element 15) maintaining a database, the database storing

general user, the first computer server for obtaining a blank form,   parsing said blank

form to identify which of said extracted data should be used to fill in at least a part of

said blank form (see fig. 2, and col. 1, lines 18-59 and col. 3, lines 20-65), filing the

form on the first server for creating a filled form in said blank form using an automated

fill procedure (see col. 1, lines 17-39) and sending the filled to a selective proxy) (see

col. 3, lines 20-64 and col. 1, lines 18-59).

Second, as per applicant's response with respect to claims 1, 13 and 24 rejected

under 35.U.S.C. 112 first paragraph. Examiner further reviews the specification and was

not able to find any support for the limitation "using fuzzy fill procedure" in the

specification. Hence the rejection of claims 1, 13 and 24 under 35.U.S.C. 112 first

paragraph is maintained.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC ☐ 112

3.   The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

4.   Claims 1,13 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as

containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as

to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly

connected, to make and/or use the invention. The subject matter using fuzzy fill

procedure in claims 1, 13 and 24 are not described in the specification in such a way as

to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly

connected, to make and/or use the invention.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of

the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of

the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein

were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation

under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was

not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to

consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g)

prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

6.   Claims 1-3, 5, 8-10, 13-16, 19-22, 24-26 and 28-30 are rejected under 35

U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Markus U.S. Patent No. 6,499,042 in view of

Borrey et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,159,667.

As per claims 1, Markus discloses a system for automating data transactions between

computers servers, comprising:

- a first computer server (see fig. 2, element 15) maintaining a database having

  stored data recorded therein, said stored data comprising general user

  information (users personal data) relating plurality of servers(see fig. 2, and col.

  1, lines 18-59);

- program code (applet) residing on said first computer server for creating

  extracted data by selectively extracting said stored data responsive to a request

  (see fig. 2, and col. 1, lines 18-59 and col. 3, lines 20-65); and

- additional program code residing on said first computer server for obtaining a

  blank form, and for parsing said blank form to identify which of said extracted

  data should be used to fill in at least a part of said blank form (see fig. 2, and col.

  1, lines 18-59 and col. 3, lines 20-65).

- form filing program residing on the on the first server for creating a filled form in

  said blank form using an automated fill procedure (see col. 1, lines 17-39).

- submitting the automatically filled to a second server (sending the filled to a

  selective proxy) (see col. 3, lines 20-64 and col. 1, lines 18-59).

Markus is silent regarding: using fuzzy fill procedure.

Nonetheless, the principles of fuzzy logic or artificial intelligence to complete forms is

well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification to Markus system

as evidenced by Borrey. Borrey discloses an automated document identification and

retrieval system for filling an empty form for information extracted from database using

fuzzy fill procedure (fuzzy logic or artificial intelligence) (see col. 6, lines 37-54, col. 8,

lines 40-60 and 24, lines 9-34). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the fuzzy fill procedure

(fuzzy logic procedure) as taught by Borrey into Markus system such that fuzzy logic is

used to automatically fill forms to eliminate the necessity of manual entry of data.

In considering claim 2, Markus discloses a system, wherein said extracted data includes

data for all fields in said blank form (col. 1, lines 18-59).

In considering claim 3, Markus discloses a system, wherein said blank form is obtained

from a second computer server (form originating server) (see fig. 2, element 14).

In considering claim 5, Markus discloses a system, wherein said blank form is a login

form (col. 3, lines 20-65).

In considering claim 8, Markus discloses a system, further comprising:

an additional database maintained at said first computer server (see col. 1, lines 18-59

and col. 3, lines 20-65);

additional database having stored form data recorded therein (see col. 1, lines 18-59

and col. 3, lines 20-65);

stored form data relating to forms required by at least one other computer server (see

col. 1, lines 18-59 and col. 3, lines 20-65).

In considering claim 9, comparing data fields in said blank form with said stored form

data recorded in said additional database (see col. 3, lines 20-64).

In considering claim 10, Markus discloses a system wherein said stored form data

includes parsed form data from said at least one other computer server (see col. 1, lines

18-59).

As per claim 13, Markus discloses a method for automating data transactions between

computers servers, comprising:

- maintaining a database having stored data recorded therein, said stored data

  comprising general user information (users personal data) relating plurality of

  servers(see fig. 2, and col. 1, lines 18-59);

- selectively extracting said stored data responsive to a request (see fig. 2, and

  col. 1, lines 18-59 and col. 3, lines 20-65); and

- parsing said blank form to identify which of said extracted data should be used to fill in at least a part of said blank form (see fig. 2, and col. 1, lines 18-59 and col. 3, lines 20-65).

- filing in said blank form using an automated fill procedure (see col. 1, lines 17-39).

- submitting the automatically filled to a second server (sending the filled to a selective proxy) (see col. 3, lines 20-64 and col. 1, lines 18-59).

Markus is silent regarding: using fuzzy fill procedure.

Nonetheless, the principles of fuzzy logic or artificial intelligence to complete forms is well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification to Markus system as evidenced by Borrey. Borrey discloses an automated document identification and retrieval system for filling an empty form for information extracted from database using fuzzy fill procedure (fuzzy logic or artificial intelligence) (see col. 6, lines 37-54, col. 8, lines 40-60 and 24, lines 9-34). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the fuzzy fill procedure (fuzzy logic procedure) as taught by Borrey into Markus system such that fuzzy logic is used to automatically fill forms to eliminate the necessity of manual entry of data.

In considering claim 14, Markus discloses a system, wherein said extracted data includes data for all fields in said blank form (col. 1, lines 18-59).

In considering claim 15, Markus discloses a system, wherein said blank form is obtained from a second computer server (form originating server) (see fig. 2, element 14).

In considering claim 16, Markus discloses a system, wherein said blank form is a login

form (col. 3, lines 20-65).

In considering claim 19, Markus discloses a system, further comprising:

an additional database maintained at said first computer server (see col. 1, lines 18-59

and col. 3, lines 20-65);

additional database having stored form data recorded therein (see col. 1, lines 18-59

and col. 3, lines 20-65);

stored form data relating to forms required by at least one other computer server (see

col. 1, lines 18-59 and col. 3, lines 20-65).

In considering claim 20, comparing data fields in said blank form with said stored form

data recorded in said additional database (see col. 3, lines 20-64).

In considering claim 21, Markus discloses a system wherein said stored form data

includes parsed form data from said at least one other computer server (see col. 1, lines

18-59).

In considering claim 22, Borrey discloses a system further comprising: as result of

parsing filling in said blank form using fuzzy fill procedure (col. 8, lines 40-60 and 24,

lines 9-34)).

As per claim 24, Markus discloses a system for automating data transactions between computers servers, comprising:

- maintaining a database having stored data recorded therein, said stored data comprising general user information (users personal data) relating plurality of servers(see fig. 2, and col. 1, lines 18-59);

- selectively extracting said stored data responsive to a request (see fig. 2, and col. 1, lines 18-59 and col. 3, lines 20-65); and

- parsing said blank form to identify which of said extracted data should be used to fill in at least a part of said blank form (see fig. 2, and col. 1, lines 18-59 and col. 3, lines 20-65).

- a filling in said blank form using an automated fill procedure (see col. 1, lines 17-39).

- employing program code residing on said first computer for automatically submitting the result of said filled form to a second server (sending the filled to a selective proxy) (see col. 3, lines 20-64 and col. 1, lines 18-59).

Markus is silent regarding: using fuzzy fill procedure.

Nonetheless, the principles of fuzzy logic or artificial intelligence to complete forms is well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification to Markus system as evidenced by Borrey. Borrey discloses an automated document identification and retrieval system for filling an empty form for information extracted from database using fuzzy fill procedure (fuzzy logic or artificial intelligence) (see col. 6, lines 37-54, col. 8,

lines 40-60 and 24, lines 9-34). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the fuzzy fill procedure

(fuzzy logic procedure) as taught by Borrey into Markus system such that fuzzy logic is

used to automatically fill forms to eliminate the necessity of manual entry of data.

In considering claim 25, Markus discloses a system, wherein said extracted data

includes data for all fields in said blank form (col. 1, lines 18-59).

In considering claim 26, Markus discloses a system, wherein said blank form is obtained

from a second computer server (form originating server) (see fig. 2, element 14).

In considering claims 28 Markus discloses a system, further comprising:

an additional database maintained at said first computer server (see col. 1, lines 18-59

and col. 3, lines 20-65);

additional database having stored form data recorded therein (see col. 1, lines 18-59

and col. 3, lines 20-65);

stored form data relating to forms required by at least one other computer server (see

col. 1, lines 18-59 and col. 3, lines 20-65).

In considering claim 29, comparing data fields in said blank form with said stored form

data recorded in said additional database (see col. 3, lines 20-64).

In considering claim 30, Markus discloses a system, further comprising:

an additional database maintained at said first computer server (see col. 1, lines 18-59

and col. 3, lines 20-65);

additional database having stored form data recorded therein (see col. 1, lines 18-59

and col. 3, lines 20-65);

stored form data relating to forms required by at least one other computer server (see

col. 1, lines 18-59 and col. 3, lines 20-65).

7.   **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time

policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

CONCLUSION

8.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to the

applicant's disclosure.

9.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Salad E Abdullahi whose telephone number is 703-308-

8441. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 - 5:00. If attempts to reach the

examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can

be reached on 703-305-4792. The fax phone number for the organization where this

application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Any response to this action should mailed to:
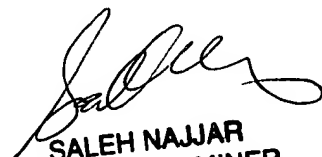
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Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, DC 20231

or faxed to: (703) 872-9306.

As
10/17/2004

SALEH NAJJAR
PRIMARY EXAMINER